



Method and Apparatus Maintaining Eye Contact in Video Delivery Systems Using View Morphing

This application is a Continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 5 09/995,272, filed on November 27, 2001, which claims priority to Provisional Application Serial No. 60/250,955, filed on November 29, 2000.

Technical Field

This invention relates to the field of video conferencing and in particular to methods and systems maintaining the appearance of eye contact between 10 communicants in a teleconference.

Background Art

A primary concern with video teleconferencing systems is the frequent lack of eye contact between participants. In the most common configuration, each participant uses a computer monitor on which an image of the second participant is displayed, while a camera mounted above the monitor captures the image of the local participant for display on the monitor of the second participant. Since participants frequently look at the monitor, either at the image of the second participant or elsewhere on the display, rather than directly at the video camera, there is the appearance that the participants are 15 not looking at one another, resulting in an unsatisfactory user experience. 20

Many prior art solutions to the eye contact problem have incorporated half-silvered, partially transmissive and partially reflective mirrors, or beamsplitters. These solutions have typically incorporated a beamsplitter placed in front of a

computer display at a 45 degree angle. In one typical configuration, a video camera, located behind the beamsplitter, captures an image of the local participant through the beamsplitter. The local participant views an image of the second participant on the display as reflected by the beamsplitter.

5 In devices incorporating a conventional CRT, the resulting device is both aesthetically bulky and physically cumbersome. Furthermore, in cases involving an upward facing display, the display is viewable both directly and as reflected by the beamsplitter, greatly distracting the local participant. To alleviate this problem, prior solutions, including those described in United
10 States Patents 5,117,285 and 5,612,734 have introduced complicated systems involving polarizers or micro-louvers to obstruct a direct view of the upward facing display by the local participant. In all cases, the image of the second participant appears recessed within the housing holding the display, beamsplitter, and video camera. The resulting distant appearance of the
15 second participant greatly diminishes the sense of intimacy sought during videoconferencing.

Another series of prior art attempts to alleviate this problem through the use of computational algorithms that manipulate the transmitted or received video image. For example, U.S. Patent 5,500,671 describes a system that
20 addresses the eye contact problem by creating an intermediate three-dimensional model of the participant based on images captured by two imaging devices on either side of the local display. Using this model, the system repositions artificially generated eyes at an appropriate position within the image of the local participant transmitted to the second participant. The
25 resulting image, with artificially generated eyes and a slight but frequent

mismatch between the position of the eyes relative to the head and body of the participant, is unnatural in appearance. Furthermore, the creation of an intermediate three-dimensional model is computationally intensive, making it difficult to implement in practice.

5 U.S. Patent 5,359,362 describes a system “using at each station of a video conferencing system at least a pair of cameras, neither of which is on the same optical axis as the local monitor, to obtain a three-dimensional description of the speaker and from this description obtaining for reproduction by the remote monitor at, the listener's station a virtual image corresponding
10 to the view along the optical axis of the camera at the speaker's station. The partial 3D description at the scene can be used to construct an image of the scene from various desired viewpoints. The three dimensional description is most simply obtained by viewing the scene of interest, by a pair of cameras, typically preferably aligned symmetrically on either left and right or above and
15 below, about the optical axis of the monitor, solving the stereo correspondence problem, and then producing the desired two dimensional description of the virtual image for use by the monitor at the listener's station.

(The) process of creating the desired two-dimensional description for use as the virtual image consists of four steps, calibration, stereo matching,
20 reconstruction and interpolation. The calibration converts the view from two tilted cameras into two parallel views important for stereo matching. The stereo matching step matches features, such as pixels, between the two views to obtain a displacement map that provides information on the changes needed to be made in one of the observed views. The reconstruction step
25 constructs the desired virtual view along the axis between the two cameras

from the displacement map and an observed view, thereby recovering eye contact. The final step is to fill in by interpolation areas where complete reconstruction is difficult because of gaps in the desired virtual view that result from limitations in the displacement map that was formed.”

- 5 Note that U.S. Patent 5,359,362 generates its virtual image by transforming the image obtained by one of the two physical imaging devices. The resulting image does not reflect any features of the local participant that are occluded from the transformed image.

Still other prior art approaches construct a complete mathematical model of
10 the local participant and his nearby surroundings. This mathematical model is then transmitted to the second participant, where it is reconstructed in a manner providing eye contact. Clearly, such systems require that both the remote and local communicants own and operate the same videoconferencing device. This presents a significant obstacle to introduction
15 and widespread adoption of the device.

Consider the prior art as found in U.S. Patent Number 5,359,632 again. Often, in such stereo matching systems, prior to beginning real-time video conferencing image processing, a calibration operation is used to obtain information describing the positioning and optical properties of the imaging
20 devices. First a camera projection matrix is determined for each of the imaging devices. This camera projection matrix characterizes the correspondence of a point in three-dimensional space to a point in the projective plane imaged by the video camera. The matrix determined is dependent on the position and angular alignment of the camera as well as the
25 radial distortion and zoom factor of the camera lens. One prior art approach

- employs test patterns and a camera calibration toolbox developed by Jean-Yves Bouguet at the California Institute of Technology. This calibration toolbox draws upon methods described in the papers entitled “Flexible Camera Calibration by Viewing a Plane from Unknown Orientations” by 5 Zhang, “A Four-step Camera Calibration Procedure with Implicit Image Correction” by Heikkilä and Silven, “On Plane-Based Camera Calibration: A General Algorithm, Singularities, Applications” by Sturm, and “A versatile camera calibration technique for high accuracy 3D machine vision metrology using off-the-shelf TV cameras and lenses” by R. Y. Tsai and Maybank.
- 10 Following the determination of these camera projection matrices, a two dimensional rectifying transform is determined for each of the pair of imaging devices. The transformation may be determined based on the previously determined camera projection matrices, using an approach described in the paper of Fusiello, Trucco, and Verri entitled “Rectification with unconstrained 15 stereo geometry”. The transformation, when applied to a pair of images obtained from the imaging devices, produces a pair of rectified images. In such a set of images, each pixel in a first video camera image corresponds to a pixel in the second image located along a line at the same vertical location as the pixel in the first image.
- 20 The prior art also includes calculating a dense correspondence between the two generated camera images. Several algorithms are available for determining such a dense correspondence including the method described in the paper of Georges M. Quenot entitled “The ‘Orthogonal Algorithm’ for Optical Flow Detection Using Dynamic Programming”. The Abstract states 25 “This paper introduces a new and original algorithm for optical flow detection.

It is based on an iterative search for a displacement field that minimizes the L₁ or L₂ distance between two images. Both images are sliced into parallel and overlapping strips. Corresponding strips are aligned using dynamic programming exactly as 2D representations of speech signal are with the
5 DTW algorithm. Two passes are performed using orthogonal slicing directions. This process is iterated in a pyramidal fashion by reducing the spacing and width of the strips. This algorithm provides a very high quality matching for calibrated patterns as well as for human visual sensation. The results appears to be at least as good as those obtained with classical optical
10 flow detection methods.”

What is needed is a method for efficient real-time processing of at least two spatially offset image sequences to create a virtual image sequence providing a sense of eye contact, which is of great value in a number of applications including, but not limited to, video conferencing. The sense of eye
15 contact should operate effectively across the full range of local participant head positions and gaze directions. It must provide a natural view of the local participant for the second participant. It must be aesthetically pleasing and easily operated by a typical user. What is further needed is apparatus efficiently interfacing to a standard video conferencing system and providing
20 the advantages of such methods of generating virtual image sequences.

Summary of the Invention

To resolve the identified problems found in the prior art, the present invention creates a head-on view of a local participant, thereby enhancing the sense of eye contact provided during any of the following: a video conference session,
25 a video phone session, a session at a video kiosk, and a video training

session. Note that video conference sessions include, but are not limited to, sessions presented via one or more private communications channels and sessions presented via one or more broadcast channels.

A view morphing algorithm is applied to a synchronous collection of images from at least two video imaging devices. These images are interpolated to create interpolation images for each of the video imaging devices. The interpolated images from at least two of the video imaging devices are combined to create a composite image of the local participant. This composite image approximates a head-on view of the local participant providing excellent eye contact.

It should be noted that the synchronous image collection is comprised of images received at approximately the same time.

It is often preferred to interpolate the images to a point between the video imaging devices when they are placed in a radially symmetric manner about the local participant. It may be preferred, when the video imaging devices are not placed in a radially symmetric relationship with the local participant, that a more complex mechanism potentially involving partial extrapolation may be used to create what is identified herein as the interpolated images.

The video imaging devices are preferably placed on opposite sides of a local display and the composite image further approximates essentially what might be seen from the center of that local display.

This head-on view of the local participant supports the local participant looking directly at the monitor and provides a sense of eye contact when viewed by

the second participant, actively aiding the sense of personal interaction for all participants.

Certain embodiments of the invention include, but are not limited to, various schemes supporting generation of the composite image, control of composite image generation by at least one of the second participants, and adaptively modifying the current images at certain stages based upon remembered displacements from previous images. These embodiments individually and collectively aid in improving the perceived quality of eye contact.

Aspects of the invention include, but are not limited to, devices implementing the methods of this invention in at least one of the following forms: dedicated execution engines, with or without instruction processing mechanisms; mechanisms involving table lookup of various non-linear functions; and at least one instruction processing computer performing at least some of the steps of the methods as program steps residing within memory accessibly coupled with the computer.

These and other advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed descriptions and studying the various figures of the drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1A shows a simplified block diagram overview of the invention, including local participant 10, video display 30, pair of imaging devices 41 and 42, means for generating composite image 100, motion video portal 70, video delivery system 80 and second participant 90;

Figure 1B shows a simplified block diagram of an alternative embodiment of the invention to Figure 1A, with motion video portal 70 including first computer 200 with a program system 1000 at least in part generating composite image 146;

- 5 Figure 2 shows a diagram of the preferred positioning of imaging devices 41 and 42 relative to local participant 10 as found in Figures 1A and 1B;

Figure 3A depicts a detail flowchart of first program system 1000 of Figure 1B implementing a method of conveying eye contact of a local participant presented to at least one second participant in a video delivery session as a
10 motion video stream based upon observations by an imaging device collection;

Figure 3B depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1022 of Figure 3A for calculating the dense correspondence;

Figure 4A depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1032 of Figure 3 for
15 generating the interpolated image, for each of the pixels of the interpolated image;

Figure 4B depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1042 of Figure 3 for combining the interpolated images is further comprised, for each of the pixels of the composite image;

20 Figure 4C depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1042 of Figure 3 for combining corresponding pixels;

Figure 5A depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1112 of Figure 4C for combining corresponding pixels;

Figure 5B depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1132 of Figure 5A for predominantly combining the corresponding pixel of the first interpolated image whenever the composite image pixel is a member of the first side collection;

5 Figure 6A depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1142 of Figure 5A for predominantly combining the corresponding pixel of the second interpolated image whenever the composite image pixel is a member of the second side collection;

10 Figure 6B depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1152 of Figure 5A for mixedly combining the corresponding pixels of the at least two interpolated images whenever the composite image pixel is a member of the center collection;

Figure 7 depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1176 of Figure 5B for predominantly combining the corresponding first interpolated image pixel;

15 Figure 8 depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1196 of Figure 6A for predominantly combining the corresponding second interpolated image pixel;

Figure 9A depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1216 of Figure 6B for mixedly combining the corresponding pixel of the at least two interpolated images;

Figure 9B depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1412 of Figure 9A for calculating the blending linear combination;

20 Figure 10A depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1462 of Figure 9B for calculating the bulging scale linear combination;

Figure 10B depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1012 of Figure 3 for obtaining the digital version of the image from imaging device collection

member as the image member in the synchronized image collection, for each of the imaging device collection members;

Figure 11A depicts a detail flowchart of method of operation and program system 1000 of Figures 1B and 3 for generating the composite image, for at least two of the imaging device collection members;

Figure 11B depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1012 of Figures 1B and 3 for obtaining the digital version of the image, for each of the at least two imaging device collection members;

Figure 11C depicts a detail flowchart of operation 152 of Figure 11B for warping the image digital version;

Figure 12 depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1572 of Figure 11C for attenuating the displacement factor for the imaging device collection member to modify the displacement factor;

Figure 12B depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1592 of Figure 12A for multiplying the displacement factor for the imaging device collection member comprised of an operational member of this flowchart;

Figure 13A depicts a detail flowchart of operational method and/or program system 1000 of Figures 1B and 3 for generating the composite image;

Figure 13B depicts various imaging device collection member placements in potential relationship with display 30;

Figure 14A depicts a detail flowchart of operational method and program system 1000 of Figures 1A, 1B and 3 for generating the composite image;

Figure 14B depicts a detail flowchart of operational method and program system 1000 of Figures 1A, 1B and 3 for generating the composite image, for at least two of the imaging device collection members;

5 Figure 14C depicts a detail flowchart of operational method and program system 1000 of Figures 1A, 1B and 3 for generating the composite image;

Figure 15A depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1872 of Figure 14C for specifying the point P; and

Figure 15B depicts a detail flowchart of operational method and program system 1000 of Figures 1A, 1B and 3A for generating the composite image.

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Detailed Description of the Invention

Figure 1A shows a simplified block diagram overview of the invention, including local participant 10, video display 30, pair of imaging devices 41 and 42, means for generating composite image 100, motion video portal 70, video delivery system 80 and second participant 90.

15 Means 100 for generating composite image 146 is communicatively coupled 114 and 112 with at least two imaging device collection members 41 and 42, respectively. Means 100 regularly receives an image 118 and 116 from each of the at least two imaging device collection members 41 and 42, respectively, to provide a synchronized collection of images based upon observations of at 20 least the local participant's head 10 by the imaging devices.

Means 100 for generating composite image 146 is communicatively coupled 142 to motion video portal 70, providing a succession of composite images

146, each based upon at least synchronized image collection **116** and **118** to **72** video delivery system **80**.

Video delivery system **80** presents **82** second participant **90** motion video stream **72** generated by motion video portal **70** conveying eye contact based
5 upon the succession of composite images **146**. Note that the motion video stream is compatible with a digital motion format and/or an analog motion format. The digital motion format includes, for example, any of the following: MPEG1 format, MPEG2 format, MPEG4 format, H.261 format and H.263 format. The analog format includes, for example, any of the following: NTSC
10 format, PAL format, and SECAM format.

A primary responsibility of video delivery system **80** is to initiate and maintain a video delivery session with at least one remote location. Note that in various embodiments of the invention, the video delivery session may include, but is not limited to, any of the following: a video conference session
15 involving at least local participant **10** and at least one second participant **80**, a video phone session involving local participant **10** and second participant **80**, a video kiosk supporting video communication between at least local participant **10** and at least one second participant **80**, video training between at least local participant **10** and at least one second participant **80**, and
20 television broadcast conveying a documentary style interview. Each of these video delivery sessions is based upon the motion video stream presented **72** to the video delivery system **80** from motion video portal **70**.

Video delivery system **80** connects **82** to second participant **90**. The connection **82** can include transport across at least one communications network. While not shown, there is typically another motion video stream from
25

second participant **90** which is transported via **82** through video delivery system **80** and rendered for presentation on video display **30**.

Additionally, certain embodiments of the invention may offer an ability to view the composite image **146** obtained from means **100** on the local video display **30**. There may further be the ability to view digital versions of the images **118** and **116** obtained from the video imaging devices **41** and **42**.

A number of existing technologies are suitable for use as video display **30** including, for example, cathode ray tube monitors, liquid crystal displays, and plasma screen televisions. The display is preferably compatible with the format of the video output signal provided by the video delivery system.

Note that in certain embodiments of the invention, means **100** may be at least part of an instruction-processing computer and/or a dedicated hardware accelerator.

Note that as used herein, an instruction-processing computer includes, but is not limited to, single instruction and multiple instruction processing mechanisms acting upon single datapaths and multiple datapaths, leading to the often used acronyms of SISD, SIMD, MISD, and MIMD computers.

The instructions processed by instruction processing mechanisms include, but are not limited to, instructions which are directly executed to alter the state of the system they control, as well as instructions which alter by inference the state of the system they control. Note that instruction execution may be hardwired into the instruction processor, or interpreted. Inferential systems include, but are not limited to, artificial neural networks, logic programming systems, and content addressable memory driven control systems.

As used herein, a dedicated hardware accelerator provides at least one means by which calculations upon picture entities, preferably at least pixel components, may be performed. A dedicated hardware accelerator may or may not include an instruction processing control mechanism.

- 5 By way of example, a hardware accelerator may include a state machine controller operating at least one partition of its controls as a ones-hot state machine. It may be a collection of state machines, with at least one, some or all of these state machines not having an instruction register. Examples of such state machines often include, but are not limited to, floating point
10 calculators, FIFOs, and bit packing circuits such as Huffman coders and decoders.

Local participant **10** of the video delivery session is observed by at least a pair of video imaging devices **41** and **42**. The imaging device collection members **41** and **42** are collectively disposed to reveal essential features, for example,
15 the head of local participant **10** for observation by at least one of imaging device collection members **41** and **42**.

Note that each of the digital versions of images **118** and **116** is comprised of a two-dimensional array of pixels of approximately the same size and shape. For the sake of discussion, video imaging device **41** is the first imaging device
20 and video imaging device **42** is the second imaging device.

Means **100** is comprised of the following:

Means **110** for obtaining a digital version of the image **118** and **116** from each of at least two imaging device collection members **41** and **42**, respectively, as the image member in the synchronized image collection.

One embodiment of the invention comprises means **120** for calculating a dense correspondence to determine a displacement in at least a first dimension for each of the pixels in the first image digital version **116** to move each of the pixels to a most nearly corresponding pixel in the image digital versions of at least one other member of the imaging device collection **118**.

Means **130** for generating an interpolated image **136** and **138**, for each of the imaging device collection members **41** and **42**, respectively. The interpolated images **136** and **138** are comprised of a two dimensional array of pixels of approximately the same size and shape.

Means **140** for combining at least two of the interpolated images **136** and **138** employs a partitioned averaging scheme using at least a second dimension to create the composite image **146**.

Note that the definition of first dimension and second dimension as used herein is discussed with respect to Figure **13B**.

The pixels may use, for example, any of the known encoding schemes for designating at least chrominance and luminance, including but not limited to, YUV, RGB, and the various CIE derived pixel coding schemes such as described in the background of the invention. Note that some but not all embodiments of the invention may require conversion between two or more encoding schemes.

Conversion between these coding schemes may be performed, for example, by any of the following mechanisms: table look up, numeric calculation and/or compiled logic structures further including but not limited to finite state machines, logic equations, and truth tables. Note that a table look up of a 24

bit pixel value input generating a 24 bit pixel value output requires 48 megabytes of memory.

Figure 1B shows a simplified block diagram of an alternative embodiment of the invention to Figure 1A, with motion video portal 70 including first computer 200 with a program system 1000 at least in part generating composite image 146.

Program system 1000 is comprised of program steps residing in memory 210 accessibly coupled 212 to first computer 200.

Note that the invention includes an apparatus receiving the image collection 10 136 and 138 that may be stored in a memory, such as memory 210. The invention may further include various means for obtaining at least one of images 136 and 138

Note that means 110 for obtaining the digital version from at least one of the imaging device collection members may include any of the following:

- 15 • A frame grabbing circuit 220 coupled 112 to imaging device collection member 42 for obtaining the image 116 from the imaging device as the image member in the synchronized image collection 118 and 116.
- Video interface 240 coupling 114 imaging device collection member 41 to motion video portal 70 for obtaining a digital version of image 118 from 20 imaging device collection member 41.

Obtaining a digital version of an image may also include the step of performing a rectifying transformation.

Note that it is preferred with today's technology that a consistent interface be provided for at least pairs of video imaging devices. It is contemplated that one of the two alternatives discussed in Figure 1B would be used for at least pairs of video imaging devices.

- 5 The motion video portal 70 may further include any of the following: A first finite state machine 230 receiving digital version of image 118 from imaging device collection member 41 by operating 232 video interface 240. A first computer 200 coupled (not shown) with video interface 240 and accessibly coupled 212 to a first memory 210 and controlled by first program system
- 10 1000 comprised of at least one program step residing in the first memory 210.

Figure 2 is a diagram showing the preferred positioning of imaging devices 41 and 42 relative to local participant 10, as found in Figures 1A and 1B.

Imaging devices 41 and 42 are positioned at a common radial displacement R from the point of intersection C of the video camera field of view centerlines.

- 15 The angular separation of the imaging devices, θ , is preferably the smallest allowable separation given the size of video display 30 (not shown) and the housing size of imaging devices 41 and 42.

Imaging devices 41 and 42, as well as intersection point C of the centerlines, lie approximately in a horizontal plane. Local participant 10 is preferably positioned such that his facial features are approximately located at C .

Means 100 receives the video signals from imaging devices 41 and 42, respectively, and from these video signals, creates an image of local participant 10 as viewed from a point P along the arc common arc A about the point C .

To maximize compatibility with existing video delivery equipment, means **100**
may receive video input from the imaging devices and provide video output to
the video delivery system in any one of a variety of video formats via a variety
of transmission protocols. These video formats include but are not limited to
5 analog formats and digital formats. The digital formats may include but are
not limited to any of bitmap, grayscale, RGB, DV, YUV, and HDTV. The
analog formats may include, but are not limited to, any of RS170, RS343,
NTSC, PAL, SECAM, and HDTV.

As used herein, the term digital refers to any communications protocol or
10 format based upon ordered collections of digits. Each digit is preferably a
member of a single digit value collection containing finitely many digit values.
In today's technology, the preferred digital value collection has two members,
usually denoted as '0' and '1'.

Digital formats are particularly convenient because they allow for simple
15 conversion of image data into a form easily manipulated by the image
processing algorithm. If a digital format is selected, a transfer protocol, such
as USB or IEEE 1394, may be employed. The particular format of the video
output signal is typically selected to match the format of an existing video
camera within the local participant's video delivery setup, thereby ensuring
20 compatibility with the existing video delivery system **20**.

With the invention configured as described above, local participant **10**
positions himself or herself relative to local display **30** and imaging devices **41**
and **42** approximately as shown in Figure **2**.

Local participant **10** may check his positioning relative to imaging devices **41** and **42** by previewing a composite image on local display **30**. Local participant **10** may then initiate a video delivery session or join an existing video delivery session as provided by video delivery system **80**. After the 5 videoconference, local participant **10** closes the video delivery session as provided by video delivery system **80**.

Prior to beginning the image processing operation, a calibration operation is preferably performed to obtain information describing the positioning and optical properties of the two imaging devices. The calibration process may be 10 performed upon assembly of the teleconferencing apparatus if the video camera setup is a permanent fixture, or may be performed each time a change is made to the physical geometry or optical settings of the imaging devices.

15 Figure **3A** depicts a detail flowchart of first program system **1000** of Figure **1B** implementing a method of conveying eye contact of a local participant presented to at least one second participant in a video delivery session as a motion video stream based upon observations by an imaging device collection.

20 Arrow **1010** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1012**. Operation **1012** performs obtaining a digital version of the image from each of the members of the imaging device collection as the image member in the synchronized image collection. Arrow **1014** directs

execution from operation **1012** to operation **1016**. Operation **1016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Certain embodiments of the invention include the following operations without operation **1012**.

- 5 Arrow **1020** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1022**. Operation **1022** performs calculating at least one dense correspondence to determine a displacement in at least a first dimension for each of the pixels in the first image digital version that would move each of the pixels to a most nearly corresponding pixel in the image digital version of at least one other member of the imaging device collection. Arrow **1024** directs execution from operation **1022** to operation **1016**. Operation **1016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.
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- 15 Arrow **1030** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1032**. Operation **1032** performs generating an interpolated image for at least two of the imaging device collection members from the at least one dense correspondence of the at least two images. Arrow **1034** directs execution from operation **1032** to operation **1016**. Operation **1016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

- 20 Each of the interpolated images is comprised of a two-dimensional array of pixels of approximately the same size and shape.

Arrow **1040** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1042**. Operation **1042** performs combining at least two of the interpolated images employing, for example, a partitioned or other averaging scheme in a second dimension to create the composite image presented to a

motion video portal creating the motion video stream. Arrow **1044** directs execution from operation **1042** to operation **1016**. Operation **1016** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Note that in various embodiments of the invention none, some or all of these
5 steps may be found as program steps residing in first memory **210** accessibly
coupled **212** to at least one computer **210** contained within motion video portal
70.

Note that means **100**, **110**, **120**, **130**, and **140** of Figure **1A** may each include
at least one finite state machine and/or at least one computer. Each computer
10 is accessibly coupled to a memory and controlled by a program system made
up of program steps implementing the method of operation **1000** and
individual program steps **1012**, **1022**, **1032**, and **1042**, respectively, as shown
in Figure **3A**.

Note that multiple computers may access a shared memory accessibly
15 coupled to each of them.

Figure **3B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1022** of Figure **3A** for calculating the dense correspondence.

Arrow **1060** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1022** to operation **1062**. Operation **1062** performs calculating a dense
20 correspondence to determine a displacement in at least a first dimension for each of the pixels in the first image digital version which would move each of the pixels to a most nearly corresponding pixel in the image digital versions of at least one other member of the imaging device collection. Arrow **1064**

directs execution from operation **1062** to operation **1066**. Operation **1066** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **4A** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1032** of Figure **3** for generating the interpolated image, for each of the pixels of the interpolated
5 image.

Arrow **1070** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1032** to operation **1072**. Operation **1072** sets the interpolated image pixel to the corresponding pixel of the image digital version where the interpolated image pixel displaced by a partial displacement in at least a first dimension for the
10 image device collection member. Arrow **1074** directs execution from operation **1072** to operation **1076**. Operation **1076** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **4B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1042** of Figure **3** for generating each of the pixels of the composite image by combining the
15 interpolated images.

Arrow **1090** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1042** to operation **1092**. Operation **1092** performs combining corresponding pixels of each of the interpolated images employing the averaging scheme partitioned along a second dimension to create the pixel of the composite image. Arrow
20 **1094** directs execution from operation **1092** to operation **1096**. Operation **1096** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Note that the sum of the partial displacements of the image device collection members is approximately equal to the displacement. In certain embodiments of the invention, the partial displacements must belong to a limited collection

of incremental values, often a range of integers. The partial displacements may then sum to an incremental value close to the displacement. Suppose the displacement is '3' pixels, with the first and second partial placements may each be '1'. Their sum, as '2', is approximately equal to '3'.

- 5 Various embodiments of the invention may alternatively include displacement fractions exactly summing to the displacement. This can be achieved, at least in part, by the use of partial displacements including more than just integers.

It is preferred that each of the pixels of any of the images are partially ordered in the one dimension by membership in exactly one member of a partition

- 10 collection. Figure 4C depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1042 of Figure 3 for combining corresponding pixels.

Arrow 1110 directs the flow of execution from starting operation 1042 to operation 1112. Operation 1112 performs combining corresponding pixels of the interpolated images employing the partitioned averaging scheme based 15 upon the pixel membership in a partition collection to create the pixel of the composite image. Arrow 1114 directs execution from operation 1112 to operation 1116. Operation 1116 terminates the operations of this flowchart.

The partition collection may be comprised of a first side collection of the pixels, a center collection of pixels, and a second side collection of pixels. The 20 center collection is between the first side collection and the second side collection in the second dimension

Figure 5A depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1112 of Figure 4C for combining corresponding pixels.

Arrow **1130** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1112** to operation **1132**. Operation **1132** performs predominantly combining the corresponding pixel of the first interpolated image whenever the composite image pixel is a member of the first side collection. Arrow **1134** directs 5 execution from operation **1132** to operation **1136**. Operation **1136** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1140** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1112** to operation **1142**. Operation **1142** performs predominantly combining the corresponding pixel of the second interpolated image whenever the composite 10 image pixel is a member of the second side collection. Arrow **1144** directs execution from operation **1142** to operation **1136**. Operation **1136** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1150** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1112** to operation **1152**. Operation **1152** performs mixedly combining the 15 corresponding pixels of the at least two interpolated images whenever the composite image pixel is a member of the center collection. Arrow **1154** directs execution from operation **1152** to operation **1136**. Operation **1136** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

20 Figure **5B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1132** of Figure **5A** for predominantly combining the corresponding pixel of the first interpolated image whenever the composite image pixel is a member of the first side collection.

Arrow **1170** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1132** to operation **1172**. Operation **1172** determines when the composite image pixel is a member of the first side collection. Arrow **1174** directs execution from operation **1172** to operation **1176** when the determination is ‘Yes’. Arrow **1188** directs execution to **1180** when the determination is ‘No’.

5 Operation **1176** performs predominantly combining the corresponding pixel of the first interpolated image to create the composite image pixel. Arrow **1178** directs execution from operation **1176** to operation **1180**. Operation **1180** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

10 Figure **6A** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1142** of Figure **5A** for predominantly combining the corresponding pixel of the second interpolated image whenever the composite image pixel is a member of the second side collection.

15 Arrow **1190** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1142** to operation **1192**. Operation **1192** determines when the composite image pixel is a member of the second side collection. Arrow **1194** directs execution from operation **1192** to operation **1196** when the determination is ‘Yes’. Arrow **1208** directs execution to **1200** when the determination is ‘No’.

20 Operation **1196** performs predominantly combining the corresponding pixel of the second interpolated image to create the composite image pixel. Arrow **1198** directs execution from operation **1196** to operation **1200**. Operation **1200** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure 6B depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1152 of Figure 5A for mixedly combining the corresponding pixels of the at least two interpolated images whenever the composite image pixel is a member of the center collection.

Arrow 1210 directs the flow of execution from starting operation 1152 to 5 operation 1212. Operation 1212 determines when the composite image pixel is a member of the center collection. Arrow 1214 directs execution from operation 1212 to operation 1216 when the determination is ‘Yes’. Arrow 1228 directs execution to 1220 when the determination is ‘No’.

10 Operation 1216 performs mixedly combining the corresponding pixels of the at least two interpolated images to create the composite image pixel. Arrow 1218 directs execution from operation 1216 to operation 1220. Operation 1220 terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure 7 depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1176 of Figure 5B for predominantly combining the corresponding first interpolated image pixel.

15 Arrow 1250 directs the flow of execution from starting operation 1176 to operation 1252. Operation 1252 performs setting the composite image pixel to include, for example, at least 1/2 of the corresponding first interpolated image pixel. Arrow 1254 directs execution from operation 1252 to operation 1256. Operation 1256 terminates the operations of this flowchart.

20 Arrow 1260 directs the flow of execution from starting operation 1176 to operation 1262. Operation 1262 performs setting the composite image pixel to include, for example, at least 7/8 of the corresponding first interpolated image pixel. Arrow 1264 directs execution from operation 1262 to operation 1256. Operation 1256 terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1270** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1176** to operation **1272**. Operation **1272** performs setting the composite image pixel to include, for example, at least 15/16 of the corresponding first interpolated image pixel. Arrow **1274** directs execution from operation **1272** to operation **1256**. Operation **1256** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1280** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1176** to operation **1282**. Operation **1282** performs setting the composite image pixel to the corresponding first interpolated image pixel. Arrow **1284** directs execution from operation **1282** to operation **1256**. Operation **1256** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **8** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1196** of Figure **6A** for predominantly combining the corresponding second interpolated image pixel.

Arrow **1330** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1196** to operation **1332**. Operation **1332** performs setting the composite image pixel to include, for example, at least 3/4 of the corresponding second interpolated image pixel. Arrow **1334** directs execution from operation **1332** to operation **1336**. Operation **1336** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1340** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1196** to operation **1342**. Operation **1342** performs setting the composite image pixel to include, for example, at least 7/8 of the corresponding second interpolated image pixel. Arrow **1344** directs execution from operation **1342** to operation **1336**. Operation **1336** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1350** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1196** to operation **1352**. Operation **1352** performs setting the composite image pixel

to include, for example, at least 15/16 of the corresponding second interpolated image pixel. Arrow **1354** directs execution from operation **1352** to operation **1336**. Operation **1336** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1360** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1196** to 5 operation **1362**. Operation **1362** performs setting the composite image pixel to essentially the corresponding second interpolated image pixel. Arrow **1364** directs execution from operation **1362** to operation **1336**. Operation **1336** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **9A** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1216** of Figure **6B** for mixedly 10 combining the corresponding pixel of the at least two interpolated images.

Arrow **1400** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1216** to operation **1402**. Operation **1402** performs calculating a fixed linear combination of the corresponding pixels of the at least two interpolated images to create the composite image pixel. Arrow **1404** directs execution 15 from operation **1402** to operation **1406**. Operation **1406** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1410** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1216** to operation **1412**. Operation **1412** performs calculating a blending linear combination of the corresponding pixels of the at least two interpolated 20 images to create the composite image pixel blending in the second dimension with the composite pixels created by the predominantly combining steps. Arrow **1414** directs execution from operation **1412** to operation **1406**. Operation **1406** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **9B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1412** of Figure **9A** for calculating the blending linear combination.

Arrow **1450** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1412** to operation **1452**. Operation **1452** performs calculating a sliding scale linear combination of the corresponding pixels of the at least two interpolated images to create the composite image pixel blending in the second dimension with the composite pixels created by the predominantly combining steps.

5 Arrow **1454** directs execution from operation **1452** to operation **1456**. Operation **1456** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

10 Arrow **1460** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1412** to operation **1462**. Operation **1462** performs calculating a bulging scale linear combination of the corresponding pixels of the at least two interpolated images to create the composite image pixel blending in the second dimension with the composite pixels created by the predominantly combining steps.

15 Arrow **1464** directs execution from operation **1462** to operation **1456**. Operation **1456** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **10A** depicts a detail flowchart that shows a central partitioning technique that may be used, *interalia*, operation **1216** of Figure **6B** for for mixedly combining the corresponding pixel of the at least two interpolated images.

20 Arrow **1470** directs the flow of execution from starting operation to operation **1472**. Operation **1472** performs mixedly combining the corresponding pixels varied about an occlusion center corresponding to a geometric centroid estimate of the local participant in the composite image to create the

composite image pixelpixel. Arrow **1474** directs execution from operation **1472** to operation **1476**. Operation **1476** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

- Arrow **1480** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1216** to operation **1482**. Operation **1482** performs mixedly combining the corresponding pixels varied in a linear manner in the second dimension to create the composite image pixelpixel. Arrow **1484** directs execution from operation **1482** to operation **1476**. Operation **1476** terminates the operations of this flowchart.
- 10 Arrow **1490** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1216** to operation **1492**. Operation **1492** performs mixedly combining the corresponding pixels varied in a piece-wise linear manner in the second dimension to create the composite image pixelpixel. Arrow **1494** directs execution from operation **1492** to operation **1476**. Operation **1476** terminates
15 the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **10B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1012** of Figure **3A** for obtaining the digital version of the image from imaging device collection member as the image member in the synchronized image collection, for each of the imaging device collection members.

- 20 Arrow **1510** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1012** to operation **1512**. Operation **1512** performs applying a rectifying transformation associated with the imaging device collection member to the image from the imaging device collection member to create the digital version of the image.

Arrow **1514** directs execution from operation **1512** to operation **1516**.

Operation **1516** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **11A** depicts a detail flowchart of an optional step in connection with the method of operation and program system **1000** of Figures **1B** and **3A** for generating the composite image, for at least two of the imaging device collection members.

Arrow **1530** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1532**. Operation **1532** performs determining the rectifying transformation associated with the imaging device collection member, based upon a raw image from the imaging device collection member. Arrow **1534** directs execution from operation **1532** to operation **1536**. Operation **1536** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **11B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1012** of Figures **1B** and **3A** for obtaining the digital version of the image, for each of the at least two imaging device collection members.

Arrow **1550** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1012** to operation **1552**. Operation **1552** performs warping the image digital version for the imaging device collection member by the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member to modify the digital version image for the imaging device collection member. Arrow **1554** directs execution from operation **1552** to operation **1556**. Operation **1556** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Further, warping the digital versions of these images has been shown in simulation experiments by the inventor to minimize the computational

overhead in the dense correspondence calculation step. This advantageously decreases the computational effort required to create the composite image.

Note that certain embodiments of the invention may actively incorporate the operations of Figures 11A and 11B into a single image operation to achieve

5 approximately the same results of successively performing these operations.

Figure 11C depicts a detail flowchart of operation 1552 of Figure 11B for warping the image digital version.

Arrow 1570 directs the flow of execution from starting operation 1552 to

operation 1572. Operation 1572 performs applying an attenuating factor to

10 the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member to modify the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member. Arrow 1574 directs execution from operation 1572 to operation 1576. Operation 1576 terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure 12A depicts a detail flowchart, for alternative embodiments of the

15 invention for operation 1572 of Figure 11C for attenuating the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member to modify the partial

displacement.

Arrow 1590 directs the flow of execution from starting operation 1572 to

operation 1592. Operation 1592 performs multiplying the partial displacement

20 for the imaging device collection member by an attenuating factor and optionally rounding the multiplication to an integral result to modify the partial displacement. Arrow 1594 directs execution from operation 1592 to operation 1596. Operation 1596 terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1600** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1572** to operation **1602**. Operation **1602** performs replacing the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member by a replacement partial displacement whenever the partial displacement is within a displacement interval. Arrow **1604** directs execution from operation **1602** to operation **1596**.
5 Operation **1596** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Such operations as **1602** permit replacement of the partial displacement based upon its inclusion in a range or interval of displacements. If the partial displacement corresponds to a displacement fraction between 1/16 and 3/16,
10 it may be replaced by a partial displacement corresponding to a displacement fraction of 1/8, for example.

Arrow **1610** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1572** to operation **1612**. Operation **1612** performs replacing the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member by a table entry referenced by the
15 partial displacement. Arrow **1614** directs execution from operation **1612** to operation **1596**. Operation **1596** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Note, the attenuating factor may be between 0.0 and 1.1. In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, the attenuating factor is between 0.90 and 1.00.

20 Figure **12B** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1592** of Figure **12A** for multiplying the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member.

Arrow **1730** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1592** to operation **1732**. Operation **1732** performs rounding upward the result of the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member multiplied by

the attenuating factor to modify the partial displacement. Arrow **1734** directs execution from operation **1732** to operation **1736**. Operation **1736** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1740** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1592** to operation **1742**. Operation **1742** performs rounding downward the result of the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member multiplied by the attenuating factor to modify the partial displacement. Arrow **1744** directs execution from operation **1742** to operation **1736**. Operation **1736** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1750** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1592** to operation **1752**. Operation **1752** performs rounding toward zero the result of the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member multiplied by the attenuating factor to modify the partial displacement. Arrow **1754** directs execution from operation **1752** to operation **1736**. Operation **1736** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1760** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1592** to operation **1762**. Operation **1762** performs rounding to nearest the result of the partial displacement for the imaging device collection member multiplied by the attenuating factor to modify the partial displacement. Arrow **1764** directs execution from operation **1762** to operation **1736**. Operation **1736** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **13A** depicts a detail flowchart of operational method and/or program system **1000** of Figures **1A**, **1B**, and **3A** for generating the composite image which receives specific displacement fractions from the second participant

and replaces the displacement fractions in use with the specific displacement fractions

Arrow **1790** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to

operation **1792**. Operation **1792** performs receiving via the video delivery

5 system from the second participant a specific displacement fraction for the imaging device collection member, for the at least two of the imaging device collection members. Arrow **1794** directs execution from operation **1792** to operation **1796**. Operation **1796** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1800** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to

10 operation **1802**. Operation **1802** performs replacing the displacement fraction

with the specific displacement fraction for the imaging device collection member, for the at least two imaging device collection members. Arrow **1804**

directs execution from operation **1802** to operation **1796**. Operation **1796** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

15 Figure **13B** depicts various potential imaging device collection member placements in relationship with display **30**.

Note that at least two imaging device collection members may each include equipment containing a Charge Coupled Device (CCD) array. The equipment may include more than one CCD array per imaging device collection member.

20 At least one of the imaging device collection members may further preferably embody at least one video camera.

At least two imaging device collection members, **41** and **42**, are preferably horizontally positioned with respect to the head of local participant **10**, as seen through inspection of Figures **1A**, **2**, and **13B**.

At least two imaging device collection members, **43** and **44**, may be vertically positioned with respect to the head of local participant **10**, as seen through inspection of Figures **2** and **13B**.

At least two imaging device collection members, **45** and **46**, or alternatively **47** and **48**, may be diagonally positioned with respect to the head of local participant **10**, as seen through inspection of Figures **2** and **13B**.

At least two imaging device collection members may preferably be symmetrically positioned about a local display as seen by local participant **10**, as seen through inspection of Figures **2** and **13B**. By way of example, any of the pairs **41** and **42**, **43** and **44**, **45** and **46**, or alternatively **47** and **48** display such symmetry. Additionally, groupings of more than two imaging device collection members may exhibit symmetry. By way of example, the quadruple **41**, **42**, **43** and **44**, as well as the quadruple **45**, **46**, **47** and **48** display such symmetry.

Note that as used herein, an imaging device collection may preferably include, but is not limited to, two, three and/or four members.

As used herein the first dimension and the second dimension belong to a collection comprising an essentially vertical dimension **60**, an essentially horizontal dimension **62**, an essentially diagonal dimension **64** and **66** as well as an essentially angular dimension **68**. As used herein, these dimensions **60-66** are preferably aligned with two imaging device collection members. The essentially angular dimension **68** may preferably use the approximate center of the pixel array as the angular center. Alternatively, the essentially angular

dimension may use the occlusion center corresponding to a geometric centroid estimate of the local participant in the composite image.

In certain embodiments of the invention, whenever there are exactly two imaging device collection members being used, the first dimension and

5 second dimension may be the same.

Whenever there are an odd number of imaging device collection members in use, the second dimension may preferably be the essentially angular dimension.

By way of example, consider an embodiment of the invention using three

10 imaging devices, **43**, **45** and **47**. The first dimension, for a given correspondence, is typically aligned along a line connecting the two imaging devices for which the correspondence is calculated. Only one such first dimension would be horizontal in a three camera arrangement as shown.

One possibility, though, is that the first dimension is horizontal as defined by

15 the epipolar lines of the rectified images. Note that rather than just one center collection, as many as three center collections as well as three side collections of pixels may be preferred. Note further that while the composite image is comprised of essentially the array of pixels as discussed previously, there is also the potential of mapping individual pixels by an ordering implicit

20 with the second dimension.

Figure **14A** depicts a detail flowchart of operational method and program system **1000** of Figures **1A**, **1B** and **3A** for generating the composite image.

Arrow **1830** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1832**. Operation **1832** performs the video delivery system

presenting the local participant the motion video stream conveying eye contact based upon the composite image succession. Arrow **1834** directs execution from operation **1832** to operation **1836**. Operation **1836** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

- 5 Figure **14B** depicts a detail flowchart of operational method and program system **1000** of Figures **1A**, **1B** and **3** for generating the composite image, for at least two of the imaging device collection members.

Arrow **1850** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1852**. Operation **1852** performs providing to the motion video portal 10 a succession of the images from the imaging device collection member for the video delivery system to present to the local participant. Arrow **1854** directs execution from operation **1852** to operation **1856**. Operation **1856** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

15 Figure **14C** depicts a detail flowchart of operational method and program system **1000** of Figures **1A**, **1B** and **3** for generating the composite image.

Arrow **1870** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1872**. Operation **1872** performs specifying a point P from which the at least two imaging device collection members are displaced. Arrow **1874** directs execution from operation **1872** to operation **1876**. Operation **1876** 20 terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Figure **15A** depicts a detail flowchart of operation **1872** of Figure **14C** for specifying the point P.

Arrow **1890** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1872** to operation **1892**. Operation **1892** performs operating a tactile interface controlled by the participant for specifying the point P. Arrow **1894** directs execution from operation **1892** to operation **1896**. Operation **1896** terminates
5 the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1900** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1872** to operation **1902**. Operation **1902** performs specifying the point P based upon interactions with the participant. Arrow **1904** directs execution from operation **1902** to operation **1896**. Operation **1896** terminates the operations of this
10 flowchart.

Arrow **1910** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1912**. Operation **1912** performs specifying the point P based upon interactions with the second participant reported by the video delivery system. Arrow **1914** directs execution from operation **1912** to operation **1916**.
15 Operation **1916** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow **1920** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to operation **1922**. Operation **1922** performs specifying the location of the participant's eyes within the composite image based upon information from the second participant reported by the video delivery system. Arrow **1924**
20 directs execution from operation **1922** to operation **1916**. Operation **1916** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Note that as used herein, a tactile interface refers to at least one of a knob, a slider, a touchpad, a mouse, a trackball, and/or a keyboard.

Figure 15B depicts a detail flowchart of operational method and program system 1000 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 3A for generating the composite image.

Arrow 1930 directs the flow of execution from starting operation 1000 to operation 1932. Operation 1932 performs providing a video conference between at least the local participant and at least the second participant based upon the motion video stream. Arrow 1934 directs execution from operation 1932 to operation 1936. Operation 1936 terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Note that the video conference may be only presented to participants, or may be presented to an audience including more than just the participants. Note further that the motion video stream may include more than motion video stream versions for different participants, as well as non-participating audiences. These different versions may provide compatibility with more than one video stream format. By way of example, the non-participating audience may receive an analog video format such as NTSC or PAL, while the participants receive a digital motion format such as MPEG1 or H.261.

Arrow 1940 directs the flow of execution from starting operation 1000 to operation 1942. Operation 1942 performs providing a video phone session between the local participant and the second participant based upon the motion video stream. Arrow 1944 directs execution from operation 1942 to operation 1936. Operation 1936 terminates the operations of this flowchart.

Arrow 1950 directs the flow of execution from starting operation 1000 to operation 1952. Operation 1952 performs providing a video kiosk supporting video communication between at least the local participant and at least the

second participant based upon the motion video stream. Arrow **1954** directs execution from operation **1952** to operation **1936**. Operation **1936** terminates the operations of this flowchart.

- Arrow **1960** directs the flow of execution from starting operation **1000** to 5 operation **1962**. Operation **1962** performs providing a video training session between at least the local participant and at least the second participant based upon the motion video stream. Arrow **1964** directs execution from operation **1962** to operation **1936**. Operation **1936** terminates the operations of this flowchart.
- 10 Note that in certain preferred embodiments, at least one of these operations are supported.

Accordingly, although the invention has been described in detail with reference to particular preferred embodiments, persons possessing ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains will appreciate that various 15 modifications and enhancements may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the claims that follow.